

Showers and cooler to-
night; cloudy and cooler
tomorrow; variable winds.

The Washington Times

IT IS THERE TODAY!
No matter what your want may be, you will
find some means of satisfying it if you search
Today's Want Pages.

NUMBER 3590.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1904.

PRICE ONE CENT.

EXPLOSION KILLS WASHINGTON MAN NEAR BALTIMORE

Engineer Williams Blown
From Cab While Pull-
ing Local Train.

TWO FATALLY INJURED

Fireman Carter and Conduc-
tor Jones Will Die—Cause
of Accident Unknown.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9.—One man
was killed and two were fatally injured
when Pennsylvania engine No. 5033 ex-
ploded with a terrible roar at Hale-
thorpe, eight miles from this city, at
7:30 this morning.

The engine was pulling a local which
left Washington at 6:15 this morning.
When near Halethorpe the explosion oc-
curred, hurling Engineer Andrew Wil-
liams and Fireman C. W. Carter into the
air, killing Williams instantly, and
fatally injuring Carter. Conductor James
W. Jones was also fatally injured.

The injured men were brought to the
Johns Hopkins Hospital in this city.

The cause of the explosion is not yet
known.

Engineer Williams' family, a wife and
four children, who reside at 494 F Street
southwest, received the news of his
death through a dispatch to Williams'
brother-in-law, Andrew Benning, another
railroad engineer, who resides in the
same house.

The news was broken to them as gen-
tly as possible, and the telegram being
somewhat vague, there was still some
hope held out that Williams was alive,
until late this afternoon. The engineer
had left his home this morning at 6:30
to make his regular daily run to Balti-
more, and bade his family his usual
cheery farewell.

Devoted to Family.

His regular hour to return was 7:30, so
that Williams spent much of his time at
home and was particularly devoted to
his family. He was forty-five years of
age, and a member of the Brotherhood
of Railway Trainmen.

Up to 2 o'clock the family had no in-
formation as to when the body would
reach here. Two daughters, Gertrude
and Ella, and two sons, Andrew and
Hall, besides his widow, survive him.

COL. W. C. CHURCH ENDS FURTHER DISCUSSION

Declares in Today's Issue of Paper
His Authority Is Un-
exceptionable.

"This was based upon authority which
we then regarded and still regard as un-
exceptionable."

With these few remarks, Col. W. C.
Church, publisher of the "Army and
Navy Journal," dismisses in today's is-
sue of his paper all inquiries as to the
authority for the story he printed to the
effect that two dispatches were sent
from Washington by a "high au-
thority" to the Missouri-Illinois board
of inquiry while it was endeavoring to
fix the responsibility for the collision.

OFFICERS AND CREW RECEIVE PUNCH BOWL

The officers and crew of the United
States revenue cutter Windom have
been presented with a handsome silver
punch bowl by property owners in East
Baltimore in recognition of the gallant
service of the cutter at the time of the
great fire. The presentation was made
through Secretary Shaw by Gen.
Thomas J. Shroyock, C. C. Homer, and
George F. M. Hauck.

TOYING WITH REVOLVER, NEGRO SHOTS HIMSELF

While George Harrison, a negro, nine-
teen years old, of 465 N Street north-
west, was playing with a loaded re-
volver in George Conway's oyster house,
1247 Fourth Street northwest, he ac-
cidentally shot himself in the left side of
his head.

He was removed to the Homeopathic
Hospital, and after receiving treatment
for a slight scalp wound, was taken to
his home.

THE WEATHER.

There will be showers this afternoon
and tonight from the Ohio valley and
lower lake region eastward, continuing
tomorrow in the northern portion of the
middle Atlantic States. There will also
be rain or snow tomorrow along the
lower lakes.

It will be colder tonight in the Ohio
valley, Tennessee, and the lower lake
region, and colder tomorrow generally
in the East and South.

THE TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 62
12 noon 64
1 p. m. 65
2 p. m. 64

Sun sets today 6:30 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow 5:33 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today 3:35 p. m.
High tide tomorrow 3:38 a. m., 4:18 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 10:25 a. m., 11:32 p. m.

ISABELLA OF SPAIN, EXILED SOVEREIGN, EXPIRES IN PARIS

Twice Expelled From Native Land After
Having Seen Nation Rise to Power
Under Her Regime.

PARIS, April 9.—Former Queen Isa-
bella of Spain died at 9:45 this morn-
ing.

Her three daughters, the Infantas Isa-
bella, Eulalie, and Marie, were at her
bedside here. It is said that Queen Isa-
bella asked to see her grandson, King
Alfonso, shortly before her death.

End of Stormy Career.

The life of the former Queen has been
a long and stormy one. Twice she was
expelled from Spain, the last time in
1871, and since then she has maintained
her residence in the French capital,
longing to return to her native land.
Owing to the belief that her presence
in Madrid would be dangerous to the
ruling house, she was forced to remain
in exile.

Maria Isabella Louisa was born in Mad-
rid October 20, 1833. Her father, Ferdi-
nand VII, had been induced by the in-
fluence of his wife to issue the decree
revoking the Salic law, and at his death,
on September 29, 1833, his eldest daugh-
ter, then a child, was proclaimed Queen
under the regency of her mother, Maria
Christina. This event proved the signal
for civil warfare, as the claims of the
late King's brother were warmly sup-
ported by certain classes of the people.

Seven Years' War.

The war of succession lasted seven
years, and the country was desolated
by the struggle between contending
Carlist and Christina parties, until the
cortes confirmed the claims of Isabella
by pronouncing the sentence of exile on
Don Carlos and his adherents.

In 1840, the Queen-Regent, finding it
impossible to carry on the government
without making concessions to public
feeling, retired to France, resigning her
power into the hands of Espartero,
whom she had been previously compelled
to summon to the head of affairs. For
the three years following, while that
constitutional leader was able in great
measure to direct her education and
training, the young Queen was subjected
to purer and better influences than she
had before experienced. She was declar-
ed by a decree of the cortes to have
attained her majority on October 15, 1843,
and took her place among the reigning
sovereigns of Europe.

Maria Christina returned to Madrid

in 1845, and her restoration to influence
was marked by the marriage of Isabella
II to her cousin, Don Francisco d'As-
sis, the elder son of her maternal uncle,
Don Francisco de Paula, which took
place on October 10, 1846.

Sacrificed to the intrigues of a party
whose interests were based on this
uncongenial union, Isabella II never
knew the beneficial influences of domes-
tic happiness, estrangement and recon-
ciliations having succeeded each other
alternately in her married life. It de-
serves especial mention, however, that
during her reign Spain rose to take rank
among the great powers of Europe,
while the internal progress of the coun-
try advanced with rapid strides.

Flight of Isabella.

On September 16, 1868, a great revolu-
tion broke out in Spain, starting with
the fleet off Cadix and gradually spread-
ing over the whole peninsula. The
speedy result was the formation of a
republican provisional government un-
der Prim, Serrano, and others at Mad-
rid, and the flight of Queen Isabella to
France. On November 6 of that year
her majesty took up her residence in
Paris, where she remained during her
exile, with the exception of an interval
spent at Geneva during the Franco-
Prussian war. On June 27, 1870, she re-
nounced her claims to the Spanish
throne in favor of her eldest son, the
Prince of Asturias.

After eight years of exile she returned
to Spain and was received at San-
tander by her son, the late King Al-
fonso XII, on July 29, 1878. Her re-
sidence in her native land, however, was
of but short duration, for the next year,
1877, she returned to Paris on a visit.
While there she associated with Don
Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish
throne, and her nature seemed to have un-
dergone an entire reverse. She became
extremely religious in her demeanor.

The illness which finally ended her
life began with a slight cold some weeks
ago. The illness was aggravated, until
it developed into influenza.

Easy Victim of Intrigue.

The late Queen up to a few years ago
was noted for her cheerfulness and
joviality. In effect it was this inherent
good humor which made her the easy
victim of many intrigues, and which to
a degree caused the scandals which
marked her reign. Several years
ago, while ill, she seemed to realize
the effect these scandals had had on her
life, and her nature seemed to have un-
dergone an entire reverse. She became
extremely religious in her demeanor.

The illness which finally ended her
life began with a slight cold some weeks
ago. The illness was aggravated, until
it developed into influenza.

Was a Forged Dispatch, Says William R. Hearst

Journalist-Statesman Declares He Has No In-
tention of Retiring From Contest for Nomi-
nation by St. Louis Convention.

"There is absolutely no truth in the
story that I have withdrawn. It is pos-
sible the dispatch may have been sent
as a joke, but it has become serious. I
have sent no such dispatch, nor has any
one connected with the movement."

"I have never in my life used such
language to a person as I am quoted in
using in the forged dispatch."

This statement was made today
by Representative William Randolph
Hearst, concerning a published dispatch,
in which it is alleged he had ordered one
of his confidential men to return to
newspaper work, as he had decided to
drop the campaign for the Presidential
nomination.

Text of Dispatch.

The dispatch was received by Andrew
Lawrence, one of Mr. Hearst's confi-
dential men, and it read as follows:

"Never mind damn horses. Kansas no
good. Better stick to journalism. Close
up everything at once. Get to work on
newspaper."

W. R. HEARST.

The telegram was sent to Lawrence at
Chicago, and was forwarded from there
to the Hearst headquarters in Indian-
apolis. It was opened by mistake, but
finally found its way into the hands of
J. O. Henderson, Hearst's Indiana man-
ager, as Lawrence had returned to Chi-
cago.

Language sufficiently forcible to ex-
press his feelings on the Indianapolis
dispatch, in which Mr. Hearst is alleged
to be preparing to retire from the race
for the Presidential nomination, could
hardly be found by the leaders this

morning. Mr. Hearst himself, was mak-
ing strenuous efforts to find out where
the dispatch originated. What asked
about it he replied as quoted above.

Will Not Retire.

It was said that nothing could cause
the retirement of Mr. Hearst, that re-
tirement had not and would not be
thought of, and that all such reports
that may find their way into circulation
should be regarded, the minute they are
heard, as false and misleading, being
put out for ulterior reasons by enemies.
"We are satisfied with the way things
are going," said one of the leaders this
morning, "and unless something unfore-
seen should develop, we are not worry-
ing about the vote in the convention. In
a number of places it has been al-
leged that States have been polled and
over a hundred votes in all. These
States which are Hearst States have
been in the columns of those he is
alleged to have lost."

HEARST FOLLOWERS NAME COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Hearst campaign committee today
appointed a finance committee as fol-
lows: Chairman, Captain Collins; vice
chairmen, P. J. Ryan, P. H. Shugrue,
and J. F. Murtagh, secretary and treas-
urer.

The campaign committee has com-
pleted plans for a mass meeting at
Northeast Temple Wednesday night.
Tuesday night there is to be the big
mas meeting at Macabbee Temple.

TO REPRESENT DISTRICT IN GOOD ROADS MEETING

M. M. Parker, C. C. Glover, C. J. Bell,
Thomas Blagden, and Capt. J. J.
Morrow Appointed.

In response to an invitation extended
to the District Commissioners to send
five delegates to the national and inter-
national good roads convention, to be
held in St. Louis May 15 to May 21 next,
District Commissioner Macfarland to-
day recommended that the following
five men be appointed to represent the
District:

The Hon. M. M. Parker, Charles C.
Glover, C. J. Bell, Thomas Blagden, and
Capt. J. J. Morrow, Corps of En-
gineers, U. S. A.

In many cases Asthma Pilo's Cure gives re-
sult that is almost equal to a cure. 25c.—Adv.

ADMIRAL MAKAROFF.



IN COMMAND AT PORT ARTHUR.

Rumored to Have Sailed Out of Harbor to Engage Japan's Fleet in a Sea
Fight.

Mr. Cockran Denounces Executive "Usurpation"

"Cromwell Dispersed Commons by Force,
But We Are Sunk So Low as Not to
Merit Removal."

Large crowds were attracted to the pub-
lic gallery of the House today by
previous announcement that Bourke
Cockran, of New York, would be the
orator at today's proceedings.

The scene on the floor also was an un-
usually animated one, and a larger num-
ber of members by far than can ordi-
narily be found in the House on a Sat-
urday gave attention to the prelimi-
nary routine business of the day.

It was 12:30 when Mr. Dalzell of Penn-
sylvania, on behalf of the Committee
on Rules, reported back the Cockran
resolution, which calls on the Judiciary
Committee to investigate by what right
the Secretary of the Interior issued his
recent pension order, with the recom-
mendation that it lie on the table.

Applause for Cockran.

"I withhold my motion," Mr. Dalzell
announced, "that the author of the
resolution may have an opportunity to
be heard."

As Mr. Cockran arose from a seat in
the center aisle he was cordially ap-
plauded, by Republicans as well as
Democrats. At the outset Mr. Cockran
disavowed any and all intention of
making the resolution the vehicle for
a partisan speech.

"It is my desire simply to vindicate
the dignity of the House," he said, rais-
ing his voice, which had hitherto been
confined to conversational tones. "I
put out for ulterior reasons by enemies."

"We are satisfied with the way things
are going," said one of the leaders this
morning, "and unless something unfore-
seen should develop, we are not worry-
ing about the vote in the convention. In
a number of places it has been al-
leged that States have been polled and
over a hundred votes in all. These
States which are Hearst States have
been in the columns of those he is
alleged to have lost."

"I want to see generous provision made
for the old soldiers in their declining
years," he thundered, "but I want to
see it done by Congress and not by
any self-constituted authority." Again
the Democrats applauded him.

"What Power Is Left?"

"If this order is accepted," he de-
clared, "if money is paid out on such
an order, what fragment or shadow of
power is left to the House of Repre-
sentatives?"

He spoke of the constitutional rights
of Congress. "The purse is held by the
Constitution to be under the control of
Congress," he said. "But what is really
done is the opening of the purse, not by
this body, but by an executive officer
of the Government. Thirty millions of
dollars taken from the Treasury by the
stroke of the pen of an executive offi-
cer."

At Parting of Ways.

"We are at the parting of the ways.
If this order be tolerated, what is there
that is beyond the power of an execu-
tive officer?"

Mr. Cockran became more effective in
his delivery as he warmed up to his
work. Frequently, with great force, he
brought down his fist on the desk of
Representative Burton, who sat beside
him. He advocated the repudiation of
the Hitchcock order as contrary to the
"security of our laws, the permanency
of our liberty, the safety of our coun-
try," a settlement that brought forth
thundering Democratic applause.

Decline and Decay.

He spoke of the "decline and decay of
the House of Representatives," and re-
ferred, in substantiation, to a recent
magazine article on that subject, by
Representative McCall of Massachusetts,
and to the last speech made by Mr.
Cannon last year, which he declared to
be "a pathetic girge over prestige lost."

He discussed the alleged encroachments
of the executive department on the do-
main of the legislative.

"Ours is the right to make war," he
declared, speaking of Congress; "but the
Executive gives us the power to declare
war when we want to, and makes war
when he chooses."

He saw no hope in the present condi-
tion. Impeachment would be the only
weapon, and impeachment is never in-

Money by "Interpretation."

English sovereigns, who could no
longer raise money by taxation, raised
it as "loans" and "benevolences."
"Here," he said, referring again to the
Hitchcock order, "we have the taking
of poverty not by appropriation but by
interpretation."

"The system of raising money by
loans and benevolences was abolished
forever—shall it be revived here?" he
thundered, "by the pusillanimous failure
of this Congress to do its duty to
itself? Democratic applause interrupted
his remarks for fully half a minute."

Appeal to Electors.

"Let us appeal to the judgment of the
electors," he said. "If we don't use
this constitutional power to protect the
purse, then this power will be seized by
others and used for our destruction. I'm
here today to endeavor to unite the
House in one purpose, to make it again
an important body."

"Let us declare to the world that if
any attempt is made by executive offi-
cers to change the limits of the
United States without our consent, we
consider that reason to refuse
appropriations for that purpose. If we
want to assert ourselves over any de-
partment all we have to do is to restore
our confidence in ourselves."

Rules of House.

This led the speaker to a discussion
of the rules of the House, which, he
said, framed to maintain the dignity
and the power of the House, "are di-
rected yet not against the outside, but
against the members themselves."

"If we are not to be trusted," was his
deduction, cheered by laughing Demo-
crats, "we ought to be abolished."

His Time Extended.

He was just leading up to some re-
marks on the postoffice scandals when
the Speaker interrupted him to announce
that his time—one hour—had expired.

"By unanimous consent, his time was
extended that he might finish his
speech, no further limit being set and
he returned to further discussion of
the House rules—ridiculous rules, he
said, rules that made for disorder and
not for order. Again he devoted him-
self to the subject."

(Continued on Second Page.)

JAPANESE ARMY CROSSES YALU

Skirmish With Russians at Ta-Tung-Kau
Reported by Yin Kow Correspondent
of Central News.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN INSPECTS THE GARRISON AT NIUCHWANG

Czar's Troops Now Said to Number 400,-
000 in Manchuria—300,000 Re-en-
forcements Demanded.

LONDON, April 9.—The Yin Kow correspond-
ent of the Central News wires that a Chinese report which has reached there asserts that
the Japanese have crossed the Yalu River in Manchuria, and a skirmish
with Russians has occurred at Ta-Tung-Kau.

General Kuropatkin, adds the correspondent, has inspected the
Niuchwang garrison, which consists of 5,000 infantry and three bat-
teries of artillery. Ten thousand re-enforcements are due at Niuchwang
tomorrow, while 15,000 more are within a day's march of the place.

The Russians now claim that they have 400,000 troops in Man-
churia, more than enough to outflank any Japanese forces which may
be advanced.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—In accordance with the wishes of
General Kuropatkin, the commander-in-chief of the Russian forces,
preparations are being made to rush troops to the front in large num-
bers. One hundred thousand troops have been ordered to be in readiness
for immediate mobilization, to be sent to Manchuria, and special quarters
for them are being hastily put in readiness here. General Kuropatkin
has demanded three hundred thousand re-enforcements by May, and
half a million by August.

Reports of Fighting On the Yalu Continue

LONDON, April 9.—There are reports
of fighting on the Yalu River and a
Russian reverse, but there is no official
confirmation of them. The Tokyo cor-
respondent of the "Chronicle" transmits
a rumor that a battle has occurred at
Klullencheng (opposite Wiju; on some
maps Jeulanchen). No details are given.
Several correspondents at Tokyo and
Seoul concur in saying that there has
been an engagement.

The Russians have withdrawn across
the Tumen River, as well as across the
Yalu, not opposing the Japanese ad-
vance. According to the St. Petersburg
correspondent of the "Standard," such
a move would coincide with General
Kuropatkin's known plans, and it
seems to be taken for granted in the
Russian capital that Korea has been
deliberately evacuated as part of the
commander-in-chief's strategy.

A dispatch to the "Temps" from
St. Petersburg says that the people there
are beginning to consider the possibility
of the Japanese fortifying themselves in
Korea to await a Russian attack.

Everywhere in reference to the opera-
tions, however, seems to be conjectural,
and the report that General Kuropa-
tkin's first line of defense is in a
strong position near Fengwangchun
does not seem any more worthy of cre-
dence than any other of the rumors
printed.

There is no reliable news of the fleets.
The "Temps" St. Petersburg corre-
spondent locates the Japanese fleet at
Wei-hai-wei, and says that the re-
mainder are at Sasebo. This is not con-
firmed, and even less trustworthy is a
rumor from Rome that the Russian
Vladivostok squadron has been seriously
damaged in a storm.

A dispatch to the "Express" from
Niuchwang says that reports continue
to arrive there of incessant Japanese
activity at the mouth of the Yalu. Light
draft transports are reaching Yong-
ampho, where the disembarkation of
troops and stores is constantly pre-
sented. Surprise is expressed that
nothing is done to harass the landing
of the Japanese in the southern bank of
the river being within range of a Rus-
sian artillery fire from Antung.

The doubt increases that the Japanese
intend to advance from the Yalu, the
movements there being regarded as a
subterfuge to distract attention from
more important movements elsewhere.
It is still strongly believed that the
chief attack will be in the neighborhood
of Port Arthur.

According to the Niuchwang cor-
respondent of the "Chronicle" a demon-
stration by the Japanese fleet at
Port Arthur or Niuchwang, is expected
on Sunday.

The Tokyo correspondent of the
"Chronicle" says that the Russians have
dug a moat four miles long north of
Port Arthur, and that barbed wire en-
tanglements concealed in mud.

ADMIRAL MAKAROFF FIGHTS JAPANESE FLEET, SAYS RUMOR

PARIS, April 9.—The St. Petersburg
correspondent of the "Echo de Paris"
says that Admiral Makaroff went out
from Port Arthur this morning, a Jap-
anese squadron having been signaled at
the mouth of the Yalu.

It is rumored, the correspondent says,
that a sea fight took place, but nothing
concerning it is officially known.

PRESIDENT SENDS THESE NOMINATIONS TO SENATE

Men Named for Consulate, Surveyor of
Customs, Attorneyship, and Vari-
ous Other Offices.

The Senate today received from the
President the following nominations:
State—To be consul general, James R.
Parsons, Jr., of New York, at Mexico,
Mexico.

Treasury—To be surveyor of customs,
Joshua L. Chamberlain, in the district
of Portland, Me. Fengwangchun, Me.

Justice—To be United States attorney,
Noah D. K. Pettigill, for the district
of Porto Rico.

Navy—To be pay director, Pay Inspec-
tor William W. Galt.

Postoffice—Postmasters in eleven
States, of which the most important of-
fices were:
Connecticut—George P. Edwards, Col-
linsville.

Massachusetts—Martin E. Stockbridge,
Dartmouth.

New York—Robert J. Buck, Water-
town.

Ohio—John McGuff, Creston; Robert
H. Wiley, Flushing.

Pennsylvania—Martin B. Allen, Hones-
dale.

Justice—To be judge of the circuit
court of the second circuit, Territory of
Hawaii, A. N. Kepoikal, of Hawaii; to
be United States attorneys, Charles H.
Brown, for the western district of New
York; William Wirt Howe, for the eastern
district of Louisiana.

Best Lumber, \$1.50 Per 100 Feet.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.,
Adv.

STEAMER CAMBRIDGE HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Shells supposed to have been fired by
the practice ship Dolphin fell about the
steamer Cambridge, of the Baltimore,
Chesapeake and Atlantic Steamship
Line, as it passed Annapolis yester-
day, on its way to Baltimore.

Captain Sprack, under the command of
the ship, reported that it was fired and
rapidly steamed out of range of the
shots.